ediance in question seems to be based, from the reading of the preamble thereto, is the alleged obstituate refusal of the Company to remove the old rails and replace the same with greeved rails, on the line of the streets and avenues above named. I do not, however, find that any resolution or ordinance has ever been passed by the Common Council directing the Company to do this. It is true that a resolution company to go the Commissioner to cause the Company to put their track in thorough condition forthmeth, but no mention is made therein of, and no direction given to the Company to put down grooved rails in place of those now used on their road. The work required by this resolution has been done, as I am informed by the Company.

tion given to the cow used on their road. The work is place of those now used on their road. The work is place of those now used on their road. The work is place of these two with a resolution passed by the formed by the Company.

Admitting, however, that such direction had been eives, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council to that effect, have the Common Council the right to reacind the contract made with the Company, or any part thereof—and if so, should they act thus summarily in the matter? Waiving the question of right, in my opinion so grave a matter as the reacining of a contract should not be hastily done. In the case in question, it would not only affect sericusly the interests of the Harlem Railroad Company, but it would deprive thousands of our residents, as well servers rous strangers, of the means now relied upon by them of going to and returning from the upper and lower sections of the city.

The Company have recently caused most of the large passenger cars to be withdrawn from running on the lare of their city track. This has enabled them to place an additional number of small cars thereon, as well for the surpose of conveying the large number of passengers brought to the city by their own and the New-Haven Railroad Co., as to meet the increasing demand on the part of our own residents on the line in the neighborhood of the upper terminus of the road. In carrying out this arrangement they have been subjected to a large expenditure. From statistics which have been furnished to me by the Company, it appears that the small cars afford daily accommodation to from eight to ten thousand persons. In what way shall this travel be provided for? The city lines of cars on the cher roads are already crowded to excess, and as our population is augmenting rapidly, increased instead of resenced accommodation is required. To require the small cars, therefore, to be withdrawn, would not only work a great injury to the Company, but cause ascrious inconvenience to the public.

I might add that

with a great injury to the Company, but cause a serious incorvenience to the public.

I regist acd that tais Company deserves some in duigence at the hands of the Common Council. The pieneer read of this city, not only as respects city travel, but that to and from it by railroad, it has been subjected, from the first operations of it to the present time, to heavy expenditures. It has opened a way through a section of our own and neighboring States that has contributed greatly to the growth and wealth of our city; and while the other city railroads have had the streets and avenues ready graded on which to place their reils, the Harlem Company has built itself the entire length of its road from Fitteenth street to the extent of the island—a large portion of it at an enomnous expense in heavy rock cutting, extensive filling in and costly bridges and tunnels. While the Company should be held to a strict compliance with the consitions and provisious of its contract with the consitions and provisious of its contract with the consitions and ordinances of the Common Council in expect to the repairing and proper condition of its the city, and should be compelled to carry out the resolutions and ordinances of the Common Council in respect to the repairing and proper condition of its track, every opportunity should be afforded it to be heard on the same; and I am of the opinion that should your honorable body, after such opportunity thus afforded, pare a resolution requiring grooved rails to be laid in the place of those now used on the line of its city track, it will cheerfully and readily comply with the same.

Mayor's (fice, New-York, April 19, 1858.

Adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

MORDAY, April 19—R. L. Pell., President of the Cub, in the chair. Judge Meigs, the Secretary, being sick, Mr. Chambers officiated.

Miscellaneous Matter.—WM. Lawton of New-Rochelle said: The Farmers Club of the American Institute is not a miscellaneous or informal meeting, but a branch of the Institute, and the proceedings are published and distributed all over the world, so that sug-

stitute is not a miscellaneous or informal meeting, but a branch of the Institute, and the proceedings are published and distributed all over the world, so that suggestions thrown out here are not alone for the ears of those who attend the meetings, but for those who may read the proceedings many years hence, as they are preserved in the bound volumes of the Institute's transactions, beside in the daily journals.

The PRESIDENT said, I have a few remarks to make upon miscellaneous subjects. I consider that all lands are benefitted by under draining, and all crops increased. The snow and rain falling in a year is enough to cover the earth with water three feet deep. What becomes of all this water, or how can it escape without delay or liquing crops, unless the land is underdrained! Manures applied to undrained land are often thrown away. Roots cannot penetrate a wet sub-soil. The roots of plants extend a great distance. I traced a beise chestaut root 100 feet. Grain is not liable to Winter kill upon well-drained land. I have found a difference of one-half upon land drained and undrained. The influence of wet, cold seasons cannot be wt cily overcome by good husbandry, but their effect can be greatly amelicrated.

A tiln soil can only sustain a small crop. I would sew three bushels of wheat on good soil, and only two upon peop land. I would recommend half a bushel of timothy seed upon good ground. All plants require a certain amount of heat to pariect their growth. The influence of climate upon the color of men is remarkable, to it is upon the growth of plants. Some farmers that k birds should be exterminated, yet they are the farmer's best friends, for they destroy myriads of in-

ble, to it is upon the growth of plants. Some farmers think birds should be exterminated, yet they are the farmer's beet friends, for they destroy myriads of insects. We destroy ants in our houses, yet they never come into our dwellings except to destroy bugs and cockreaches, or some pest of the family. The insect world is inconceivably powerful, and, when noxious, their rawages are very injurious to man. Yet some insects are very valuable. Some of them are excellent scavengers, and so are some birds. Since of the lent scavenger ern streets would not be habitable but for scavenger buds. How useful with us is the little wren that buds. How useful with us is the little wren that brids. How useful with us is the little were that protects our reses. Some farmers make war upon crows. I protect them, and find my account in it, for they protect my farm from more noxious animals and insects. The blue jay kills a great many insects. Insectivorous binds are sometimes granivorous, but they ail do more good than harm.

Experiment with Polatocs.—Solon Robinson—We have discovered the polatic quantion to some extent

Experiment with Polators.—Solos Robinson—we have discussed the potsto question to some extent lately, and I hope profitably. Last week I read an article from a Leeds (England) paper, which stated that peas inserted in the tuber before planting would produce an increased crop of peas, and wholly prevent the potato ret. Now I will read from the letter of K. K. Kentey, Lorain County, Ohio, published in The Ohio Farmer, April 17, the following extract, which gives some valuable information in relation to seed polatoes. Mr. K. says:

gives some valuable information in relation to seed potatoes. Mr. K. says:

About the first of last May, I selected a small piece of ground, made it very mellow, and planted it with the see in the following order:

1. Two rows, of six hills each, with pieces from medium-sized tobers each piece having one, ye, and four pisces in a hill. 2. Do., with whole medium sized tubers, one in each hill. 3. Do., with eyes having very little of the tuber attached, four in each hill. 4. Do. with whill 4. Do with small tubers, four in each hill. 5. Do., with hill. 4. Do. with eyes from the stem-end of the large tubers. 7. Do., with eyes from the stem-end of the large tubers. 7. Do., with small, unripe tubers taken up while quite green, on purpose for trial.

At digging time, the following was the result:

Weight of Ax No. of tubers Ax weight Yield per

Weight of Av. No. of tubers Av. weight Yield p. seed. in hill. in 12 hills. acr

the of forcing the potato in a hot-bed, and transplanting when all danger of frost 's over, thus securing an early crop. The variety used was the Neshamook.

Prof. Cassels compares the tuber to the scien of a fruit tree, and the eye to a bud, and concluded that it was not good to pleut small tubers, because they sent up so many small shoots. His comparison I like but not his conclusion. A scien or twir of last year's growth, that is weak and small, is not apt to sent shows from the buds on the side but only from the terminal had, shows from the buds on the side, and properly divided, if a scien is taken from the parent stock, and properly divided, and these pieces well inserted in another tree, each bud will make a shoot er limb. I saws known ourserymen who always rejected a shoot er limb. I have known ourserymen who always rejected the terminal buds. These terminal buds or eyes are often the with the small potato. These terminal buds or eyes are often the view for the science of the science of the science of the science of the same result.

From smother trial, I found the sprout to do equally well when separated from the tuber, effer it had come out of the ground, and had good roots. Small tubers, we see send their shoots from the terminal buds, which are not so strong as the lateral ones, as we see in the above table, as Nos 5 and 6 were taken from the same roots; hemos, perhaps, it might be well to direct even small tubers of the terminal buds.

Mr. Korikson then said: I once planted potate

of the terminal book.

Mr. Korinson then said: I once planted potate skins, and found no difference in the yield between the hills planted with skins or whole tubers; and I should like to ask John G. Bergen, a Lorg Island farmer, whom I see present, how far his experience corresponds with the statement I have read.

John G. Berger - Nature is always true to herself. Jons G. Berger.—Nature is always true to herself. An experiment made one year is reversed the next. I have tried many experiments in planting potatode. The best yield I ever had was from uncut ripe p states. My idea is that the best plan is to reject the seed and out the other half in two, and plant one piece in the bill, if plented close together. I was at Comwallis, N. S., last Fall, and found the practice was to cut seed as we do on Long Island, and plant coper than we do. They mark, the ground two feet apart. Here we mark off two by three feet, one piece in a hill. The Mercers have short vines. The Dyke

mans have long vines. A potato called Pesch-blow has a long vine, and should be planted wide spart; they have escaped the rot. The main variety on Long Island is the Mercer; they rotted badly last year. The Dykeman, Rock-white, and Alger potatoes are generally used. The Dykeman is an early variety. I never saw a yellow potato as good as the white.

Horace Greeney - Some of the best farmers always plant the outside of the potato, to avoid rot, as the old tuber, in rothing, diffuses the disease to the new potatoes. This is practiced by Major Dickenson, a thinking farmer of Steuben County.

Dr. Wellington—I once tried a similar experiment

in planting potatoes, on a somewhat extended scale, which proved that we may save a pretty large share of the tuber for food. I would cut off the seed end, and divide the other end in two parts.

WILLIAM LAWTON—I have not before thought of it, but now recollect that in all the hills where potatoes rotted most, I found the old tuber in a very offensive condition.

Mr. FULLER—It seems that we do not need many

sprouts in a hill, and we do not get many, however many eyes we plant. If we plant whole tubers, one vigorous stalk grows, and we get the same result from a single eye. I would never plant cut potatoes without first rolling the seed in lime, or something to dry my thairsten.

out first rolling the seed in time, or something to dry up the juice.

Horace Greeker-I still believe that water in the hill is one of the main causes of the rot. If we plant in drained land, or upon ridges where the water will not stand, the crop will rot less than in wet ground. The theory is that warm rains and a scalding sun produce the rot more than any other one cause; and this seems to be the opinion of The Ohio Farmer, although be says every theory and every preventive of the disease if successful one year fails the next. Yet I am full of faith that judicious cultivation will do much toward giving us this crop free from the malady that has so long made potatoe raising unprofitable.

The Best Method of Renovating Worn-out Soils.—
The Persident now called up this question, and suggested that it was presented by

gested that it was presented by
Solon Romisson. He said: I did not present it because I had any theory to advance, but because I had received the following letter from Charles S. Weld, a farmer of Penobecot County, Maine. He writes as follows:

I see in a report of the Farmers' Club a statement by you that clover seed is the chapset manner. Now, I have twenty acres

I see in a report of the Farmer's Chib's statement by you has clover seed is the cheapest maintre. Now, I have twenty some of light loam and sandy soil, which I think of manuring, either with clover seed or "India wheat," or buckwhest. Clover seed is worth here: Northern, 14 cents; Southern, 12 cents per la. India and hukwhest, 75 cents per hushel. Is not the wheat the cheapest if half a heabel will seed an sore? And will not the hukwhest make the quickest and rankest growth for the purpose of manure? Say this before the Club, and let us know the result for we are much interested in the Institute reports away down here, and they are the first article sought after in THE TRIBUME. Your grindstone disquisition is indorsed here by all to whom it is reed. Mr. Robinson continued-Now I do not wish to be

understood as recommending cloverseed to be used as a manure, though I have no doubt it would be a good fertilizer, and so would wheat or corn. And I speak advisedly when I say that wheat bean is worth as anvisedly when I say that wheat beas is worth as much per tun as Peruvian guano as a fertilizer, of al-most any crop. But I said, and say again, that clover-seed is a cheap manure if sown with all small grain, and suffered to grow and ripen and be plowed under. And I do think that the best method of renovating And I do think that the best method of renovating worn-out soils, perticularly such as the writer of that letter describes, is to apply something that will enable the soil to start a crop of clover, and let that grow to its full size and turn it all under. Certainly, for farmers that have no stable manure to spare from cultivated fields to apply to worn out ones, clover is the most economical fertilizer that can be given. Some outlying fields, too, are too far away from the barn yard, and cannot be manured from that without too much expense. Such should be treated with slover and not pastured or mowed, for nothing is gained in a manurial point of view by passing food through the stock. Stock.
WILLIAM LAWTON-I agree fully with Mr. Robin-

WILLIAM LAWTON—I agree fully with Mr. Robinson, that a clover crop is the most economical manure, for it draws two thirds of its substance from the air. A farmer does not increase his manure by feeding the crop to his cattle. Barn-yard manure is only the aches of crops consumed. If the crops had been turned under, the manurial effects certainly would have been equally great. The material cannot be increased by feeding. There is no doubt but clover is a

very cheap manure.

Mr. FULLER—I hope clover and buckwheat will not be classed together, for I have never seen any benefit from turning in green buckwheat, but I have seen

from turning in green buckwheat, but I have seen positive injury.

John G. Bergen—I plowed under a crop of buckwheat twenty years ago as an experiment, but I have never repeated it. The first satisfied me. A neighbor plowed in a crop of turnipe, and found great benefit from it. I know that clover is always beneficial to land, whether plowed under or not.

Horack Gerrie—To plow under a green crop will benefit the soil, but is that the cheapest manure? If bran is as good as guano for land, we should use it; but the question then is, would it not be better to feed the bran to estitle? It may be profitable on some sandy land to turn in crops, but unless nature makes mistakes, that is not the most economical way of making or using manure. I insist that a crop fed to animals, and the manure saved as it should be, will give a more economical dressing.

Mr. Pardee—Practically the views expressed by Mr. Greeley are those of pearly all farmers. But in

Mr. Greeley are those of nearly all farmers. But in my experience a course different from that has proved the mest profitable. Some of the most successful farmers in this State and Pennsylvania are so from turning under clover. Crops are not improved for manure by passing through animals. Solon ROBINSON—The great question is not whether

manure or crops turned under will produce the best result, but which is the most economical; and, in my opinion, that is a question that very few farmers can answer. After all, adaptation must be looked to, beanswer. After all, adaptation must be looked to, because what is adapted to one place is not to another. My only object is to throw out suggestions. I wish those interested to think, not only how to keep their cultivated lands in good heart, but how to renovate the old, worn-out fields, and make them fertile.

WM. Lawton — Most men cannot restore their worn-out soils by barn-yard manure, because they have not the barn-yard; and if such soils are ever restored it will be by growing something upon the

have not the para-yard; and it such some are ever restored, it will be by growing something upon the ground to turn under, to fertilize the next crop. There is no doubt about the economy of plowing in green crops over that of feeding them.

HORACE GREELEY—I don't believe a man can turn

Horace Greeney—I don't believe a man can turn under a clover crop near his barn so profitably as to feed it to his cattle. The question is, whether you cannot feed a hundred dollars' worth of clover to cattle, and get ha f the value of it back in manure.

John G. Berges—I have always found that plowing in clover that had been fed off close, made the creps richer than by turning in any other grass crop. The roots keep the soil light and rich. Our best melon crops used always to be raised from such land—that is, clover-fields that had been pastured or mowed, or both. I believe it is the roots more than the tops that add fertility to the soil.

add fertility to the soil.

The discussion of this question will be continued next Monday, and also strawberry culture and small fruits generally.

NEW-YORK EASTERN M. E. CONFERENCE

NEW-YORK EASTERN M. E. CONFERENCE. The Eastern Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference met yesterday at 9] a. m.—the fifth day of the conference. The session was opened with the customary devotional exercises. The Rev. Geo. Coombs was affectionately remembered in prayer; it was stated that he was lying at the point of death, and found it very hard to go through the iron gate.

The Rev. Mr. Maxwell was proposed for ordination by the Willett-street Quarterly Conference. Presiding Elder Norras stated that it was utterly superficuous; they had recommended him to get rid of his importunities. The venerable Dr. Clark gave a historical secount of the institution of deaconship in the church in America, and he was denied orders by a vote of 25 to 20. Other business of limited importance followed, when the resolutions on Slaverg came up.

Dr. Bands said that when it was stated that the primitive voice of the Church was so strongly against

Dr. Bangs said that when it was stated that the primitive voice of the Church was so strongly against Slavery, and read from the rules to show that Slaver helders in Vinginia were allowed two years to consider whether they would obey the rules, and at the end of a x months the operation of the rule on Slavery was suepended. A doughface denunciation of Anti-Slavery from the pastoral address of the General Conference of 1836 was also read. It was very long; but its spirit may be found in The Journal of Conmerce to-day. Dr. Bangs said that he was proud to avow himself the author of that address. He had been very much mortisted at the bringing in of a brother (the Rev. Mr. Long) from another Conference to criminate that Conference. If such proceedings were allowed he should be obliged to protest against it and he did not know but he should be obliged to retire from the Conference sltogether. He proposed as a substitute the following resolution:

Received, That it is the duty of the Church as a unit to exert

Recoired. That it is the duty of the Church as a unit to exert if in smellorating the condition of Slaves in our country, o use all Scriptural and prudent means to effect as soon as Dr. Bangs said that he was an old man-had

Dr. Banes said that he was an old man—had preached fifty years—but if Brother Hatfield was right, he had not preached the whole (lospel, and he tegged God to have mercy on him. ["Amea."] If the resolutions [published in The Theorem yesterday] were adopted, he would be compelled to preach ab at Abolitionism. That he could not do. Would he allow his daughter to marry a murderer, a thief, an adulterer? Of course he would not. And yet according to these brethren, a slaveholder was all these. He did not think that slaveholding was of itself a sin, and that all slaveholders would all be dammed. They that all slaveholders would all be damned. They were jeopardizing the character of this Conference by were jeopardizing the character of this Conference by such speeches. ["On both sides."] He knew that they had a majority, but he begged that they would not carry this measure merely for that. Dr. Kannadar charged the movers eithe first reso-

lution with a falsification of history. They had quoted from the action of the Church in 1784; he had the original journal, and it was his impression that there was no such action.

Dr. Curry showed him the quotation in a History of Methodism, but that did not change Dr. Keandaay's opinion. He said that he wanted the matter put over to give him time to investigate, but it was rushed through in hot haste. He then branched off into an account of his first vote, and a celebration somewhere, and his general good feeling toward the black race; it deed, he was intending to visit some colored campmentings this summer. He told a story as an illustration, which was very good as a story.

An old Dutch farmer, just arrived at the dignity of Justice of the Peace, had his first case of marriage; he did it up in this way: He said first to the man, "Vell, you wants to be marrit, to you? Vell, you lovesh dis voman so good as any woman you have ever seen?" "Yes," answered the man. Then to the woman: "Vell, do you love dis man so better as any man you have ever seen?" She hesitated a little, and he repeated: "Vell, vell, do you like him so vell as to be his vife?" 'Yes, yes, "she answered." Vell, dat ish all any reasonable man could expect. So you are marrit; I pronounce you man and vife." The man asked the Justice what was to pay. "Not ing at all, noting at all; you any good!"

There was nothing else in Dr. Kennaday's speech of note, except a mysterious warning to reporters not to report the tremendous revelation which he proceeded

rifl to you any good!"

There was nothing else in Dr. Kennaday's speech of note, except a mysterious warning to reporters not to report the tremendous revelation which he proceeded to make that there was a regular combination of nefarious and atrocious men who went into the Slave States, some in one character and some in another, and told the slaves about Freedom and the North Star, and gave them directions for running away, taking care that they should not get very far before a reward was offered for their capture, when these nefarious men would return them and pocket the money. He told of a man now in this city who had pocketed \$200 for returning fugitives, but for prudential reasons, as he said, did not give his name. He concluded an address of nearly an hour by declaring that the first quality essential to a minister was prudence, the second discretion, the third prudence.

The Rev. Mr. Inskip took up Dr. Kennaday's story and followed him through his rambles until the reverend gentlemen of the Conference found their risibles getting out of their control, and the ventable Dr. Banos called the Conference to order. He thought it unbecoming for members to stamp and laugh and halloo so. Mr. Inskip went on to answer the charge that the anti-Slavery men were "ecclesiastical demagogues," and similar Christian epithets. It was true that something had been accomplished in the Baltimore Conference: they no longer asked of a member proposed for ad nission the question, "Are you an Abolitionist!" If that was still a bar to membership, they ascartained it privately. He hoped they would go on until they no longer exhibited the disgraceful spectacle of a local prencher, Mr. Travers, who was an extensive slave breeder.

The venerable Dr. Banos interrupted Mr. Inskip again: but he was sustained by the Chairman.

preacher, Mr. Travers, who was an extensive slave breeder.

The venerable Dr. Bangs interrupted Mr. Inskip again; but he was sustained by the Chairman.

He went on to say that Slavery in Maryland was worse than Slavery in Louisiana. In Maryland slaves are kept for breeding purposes; they were not in the extreme South. He believed in preaching not only the provisions and promises of the Gospel, but the principles and the practice—in preaching to men not only what they should believe, but what they should do. He did not believe in leaving all social and political action to politicians. Were he a slave, he would have his owner make him free; and so he thought his duty was to tell the owner to do unto would have his owner make him free; and so he thought his duty was to tell the owner to do unto others as he would have others do unto him. He could not appreciate the argument that freedom would injure the slaves. That wend not do here in this free country; freedom had not injured us. It might injure his influence; that he granted. So, too, it might injure his influence; the were to preach to Mormons sgainst polygamy. Their opponents attempted to ridicule them for firing against Slavery from so long a dutance. But he could find a glorious band of men who would go down to Accomac, and stir all niggerdom to the very center, provided they were allowed the privileges of freemen and they could be secured against personal injury from these very Methodist preachers and chass-leaders. Dr. Kennaday had told them about a preacher being dragged from a horse, and a cannon being drawn up in front of a church for suspected Abolitionism.

Dr. Kennanay indignantly denied that he had said

Abolitionism.

Dr. Kennaday indignantly denied that he had said anything about a prescher being dragged from a horse [It was from a palpit]. He would not be misrepresented, and demanded the protection of the

chair.

Mr. Inskip went on to sustain the proposition that Slavery was a sin and should be abolished and the church should work for its abolition. From now until his death his voice should be raised against Slavery. "Wherever you send me," said he, addressing the President, "I am the preacher, and in your absence "the bishop also." He would not be still. In this city of doughfaces there should be some who would stand up for the right.

stand up for the right.

The Rev. J. A. ROCHE attempted to get the floor for a reply, and the Conference adjourned.

The third annual meeting of this Association was held last evening at the Astor House. Mr. E. B. CROCKER, President, occupied the chair; Mr. R. C.

Bodfish, esq., Secretary.

The second article of the Constitution was se The second article of the Constitution was so amended as to require two instead of thirteen Vice. Presidents, and to reduce the annual dues from \$3

Mr. Bonrish, the Secretary, presented his report, and suggested that the Association would promote a greater interest in its success by holding an annual

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Mr. E. B. Crocker, President; Nason Collins, J. A. Smith, Vice-President; R. C. Bedfish,

returned thanks for the honor of his reelection.

Mesers. Bedfish and Bassett were thanked for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties, and, after some further business, the Association adjourned.

FIRES.

On Sunday night a fire broke out in the stable of S. E. Canklin, No. 317 West Thirty-sixth street, completely cestroying the building and suffocating two valuable herses. Loss of Mr. Corklin, about \$400. The fismes extended to an adjoining stable occupied by Isaac Manning, causing about \$200 damage to building ann other property. Insured on building \$100 in the Harmony Insurance Company. A bey who lived in the vicinity was passing up an alley-way to his house when he saw fire in the stable, and in a moment after noticed a young fellow at the head of the alley, and it is supposed that this fellow was the incandiary, as the moment he saw the boy he sprang over alley, and it is supposed that this fellow was the incar-diary, as the moment he saw the boy he sprang over a felce and escaped.

Mr. Harmon Woodruff of Auburn, recently arrested in this city upon a charge of perjury, was honorably discharged yesterday morning, by Justice Connolly, after a full investigation of the complaint.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

We fird the following in The Galveston Civilian of Tuesday last:
"The brig Perseverance, Capt. Roberts, arrived

verterday evening from New-Orleans, having encountered heavy gales on the 30th and 31st March and 1st of April. She lost her foresail, but suffered no other of April. She lost her foresail, but suffered no other material damage.
"The Perseverance fell in, April 3, with the wreck

"The Perseverance fell in, April 3, with the wreck of schooner Sarah Bartlett, from Tuspan to Sabine, at 28° 30° W., lon, 93° 37°. The Sarah Bartlett had capeized in a gale five days previous. The Perseverance took from the wreck a boy named James Van Hern, from New-Orleans, and a sailor known as Charley, in a state of extreme exhaustion—the last-named deranged. Capt. Sanders and four men were lost. "The wreck was sunk to the rails. The vessel, after capeizing, lost her masts, when she partially righted, though full of water and with the loss of her

after capsizing, lost her masts, when she partially righted, though full of water and with the loss of her cabin.

"She had specie on board, but though divers were sent down from the Perseverance none of it could be found. It is supposed to have been lost with the cabin. The survivors stated the amount of specie at \$30,000, but this is more than she would probably have carried in the trade in which she was engaged.

"The schooner Sarah Bartlett was a new vessel, and was owned by Capt. Sanders, whose wife resides in this city. The boy James Van Horn is about 13 years of age, and is a son of Mr. T. D. Van Horn of this office. He states that he was sleeping in the cabin and awakened at about 1 o'clock in the morning by the falling of a lamp, thrown down by the lurching of the vessel. He jumped up to extinguish it, and directly after ward there was a tremendous rush of water into the cabin. The captain wrenched off the skylight, probably to give the lad a chance to get out, and that was the last he saw of him. Young Van Horn ran to the partry, and after getting his leg severely hurt by a water-cask, got upon a shelf to save himself from being crushed by articles tumbling about. This saved his life; for although the schooner espsized and the pantry was chattered to pieces by the waves, he clung to the shelf, and when the vessel righted west ferward and found the only survivor, who had lashed himself to the wreek.

"The boy states that the sailor in his delirium at-

himself to the wreck.

"The boy states that the sailor in his delirium attempted to throw him overboard, and that he managed to tie the madman fact with a bit of rope. He himself drack era water, and appears to think that it strengthened his endurance. "Drinking sait water like a

mountain stream" was probably what drove the poo-sailor out of his wits, as it is said to have that effect."

CITY ITEMS.

ME. TAYLOR MUZZLED .- The Rev. Mr. Taylor, when about to commence preaching last Sunday, 18ch inst. according to announcement, from the steps of the M. E. Mission Chapel at the Five Points, was notified by a policeman that it was contrary to the statute, and that he must desist until he had obtained the Mayor's permission. Mr. Taylor accordingly postponed the fulfillment of his intention until further notice. At the time when he received this notice, hundreds of grog shops and other agencies of evil were in full blast not far from the contemplated place of service. It seems, then, that in the metropolis of a Christian nation, the preacher can be silenced and impeded in his work while every instrumentality of evil can pursue its nefarious course with little or no molestation.

THE NEW STREET COMMISSIONER SWORN IN .- Immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Cooper, who had been waiting in the Mayor's private office, was sworn in in due form by Mayor Tiemann, who has surrendered to him the keys of the Street Department. Messrs. A. M. C. Smith and John Hewitt, jr., became surety for Mr. Cooper in the sum of \$10,000 each.

MASKED BALLS .- Yesterday afternoon, Mesers. Reiner & Rinehart, proprietors of the Volks Garten, had an interview with Justice Welsh, in relation to bal masques, which they have been in the habit of giving every month or so at their establishment. The magistrate gave them to understand that such assemblages were in direct violation of the law, at which they expressed much actonishment, alleging that they were not aware of the fact, and promising to give no more masquerades.

THE NEW RESERVOIR AND THE CENTRAL PARK. About 400 men are already at work on the New Reservoir, and 1,000 will be employed before the end of the week. The contractors are limited to 400 working days to complete their contract, and as they intend to prosecute the work with vigor, they expect to finish it within that time. There being at present a great de-mand for employment, and wages being consequently low, as large a number of men as can conveniently b kept at work will immediately be employed. The wages paid are \$1 for eleven hours' work of common aberers. The Corporation is, at the same time, paying \$1.25 per day of ten hours. On the Central Park about 1,000 laborers find employment, the wages being \$1 and the day's work ten hours. During the Winter about 50,000 cart loads of loose stone have been collected upon the surface of the Park, removed to the exterior and formed into substantial walls 44 feet high. Of there about seven miles in length bave been co structed. A vast quantity of trap-rock has also been collected, assorted and broken into road metal for the future drives and walks. Several hundred acres have been "grubbed" and cleaned of rubbish.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.-This corps, composed exclusively of all those who served in some regiment or company in the late war with Mexico, parsiled yesterday in ac ordance with the order issued by the commanding officer, the occasion being the 11th antiversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo. From their armory the company marched to the United States military head-quarters in Eleventh street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, where they were reviewed by Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. The corps was drawn up in line in the street, and after the review the General briefly addressed the men. Agreeably to notice in yesterday morning's papers that the review would take place in front of General Scott's residence in Twelfth street, some 4,000 or 5,000 persons assembled in that street, where they patiently waited several hours in the hope of witnessing the review and catching a glimpse of the General. The corps after parading through the upper part of the city marched to the Park, where they were reviewed by Mayor Tiemann. In the evening the company partook of a collation at the armory, and visited Wallack's Theater.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- On Sunday night, Mr. Win. G. Newman of No. 756 Greenwich street, while bu his way home, was attacked at the corner of Broome and Hudson streets, by five ruffiens, who robbed him of a breastpin, watch chain, and his porte-monnaic, containing some small change. Mr. Newman was passing through Broome street, and as he neared Hudon street, observed five men shead of him. The men were talking rather loud, and appeared to be having considerable fun among themselves. Two of the party they jumped toward him and seized him by the throat. The other three then turned and ransacked his pockets. One of the thieves made a grab at his watch, but Mr. Newman seized the watch, and the chain broke. The five fellows then ran off, but were pursued by Mr. Newman, who cried "Stop thief," which cry being heard by Officer Tyler, he joined in the chase, and, are finally fell back and were passed by Mr. Newman, who tested one, who gave his name as Charles Johnson. The moment Johnson was reized, and before he had been accused of the crime, he turned to the officer and said, " For God's sake, don't arrest me; I didn't rob the man." The accused was taken before Justice Queckenbush, who held him for examination. The other fellows escaped.

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired in Pike slip this evening by the numerous mechanics dependent upon the various dry docks for a livelizedd, in recognition of the service rendered them by the passage of the bill by the State Legislature "legalizing the busi-"ness of repairing vessels by means of floating docks," and retaining the latter attuctures in their present location.

The dead body found in a field near Tompkinsville. Stater Island, on Saturday, has been identified as that of a man named Charles Schaffer, a German, employed as bookbinder in New-York City. His relatives state that he was 19 years of age, was in a melancholy state of mind, and had several times threatened to destroy himself.

Body Recognized -The young man who was found shot through the lurgs at Staten Island, on Saturday lest, Lue been identified as that of Charles Schaffer, a German, aged 19, a bookbinder, and recently residing at No. 119 William street, this city. He had been upwell for some time, and had before attempted suicide. He was buried on the I-land.

Suppen Death .- A stevedore, named Geo Golden, doing business at No. 113 South street, while on a visit to Staten Island on Sunday, was suddenly taken sick at the residence of Mr. John Short, and during the night died. Disease-congestion of the brair.

Mone Gist Extenenisen's Annested .- A. Ratrey, the gift-brok man, doing business in Broadway, and Hiram Dayton of No. 107 Nassau street, were yesterday arrested by the officers of the Mayor's Squad, on a charge of carrying on an illegal business. The Mayor sent them before Judge Russell, who held

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MONEY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MONEY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trabune.

Sin: I see by your issue of the 17th, that you have given me the title of a married woman, you will perceive it is a mistake. For the satisfaction of those who ware so kind as to send morey for the relief of those spoken of in my letter, I would like to give an account of its disposal.

Mrs. Charles J. Joures and myself, distributed it as fullowed. Mrs. Charles J. Joures and myself, distributed it as fullowed. Still to two old ladles; \$8 to a poor young girl; \$3 to a window. Together with this, several isdies have interested themselves personally in the above mentioned, and I have no doubt, that through your kindness, they have secured personant felends. Respectfully yours.

Miss E. M. POWELL.

New-York, April 17, 1858.

THE CENTRAL PARK. .

To the Editor of The N. F. Tribune.

Bin: Be good enough to state that but two copies of the "Report" referred to in a communication in The Tribune of yesterfas had passed out of the hands of its author, except to the Commissioners of the Central Park. Both these were marked for the private persons." one was sent to his Hour the Mayor, the other was given to a competitor in return for his own report.

The description in The Post was written and published without

while playing at a four he story window of No. 137 East Eleventh street, on Monday morning, lost his balance, and fell to the side-wall. He died about ten minutes after ward, from the effects of a fasterie of the skull, caused by the ful. Coroner Connery held an tenuest upon the bedy, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death." FATAL FALL -James Cairs a hoy 6 years of age,

[Advertisment.]

IT ASTONISHES! IT PLEASES! IT STARTLES!

IT DELIGHTS!—What does! That noble, that faithful to nature, that he will full that the lilling life-story turned into an American drama The Heart of the World repeated to night, pechape the very last time at Barrow's Museum. The touching Draws at Size, this afternoon. The astonishing india Kubber Man in his inexplicable performances both afternoon and evening.

most capital entertainment will be elven at this flourisation Thea-ter. Mr. H. A. Perry, Mr. E. Bianchard, Miss Debvill, Miss Julia Irving, together with the Company, are to appear, and the pieces are as follows, viz: Love's Sacrivice. This Idiot of THE SHANON, and the farrer of CUT FOR PARTNERS. Apply early for places. THE METALLIC TABLET STROP—Invented by

GEO. NAUNDERS, A. D. 1816.—This, the genuine article, has never been squalec for producing the keenest possible edge to a rance. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House. [Advertisement [

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moving and iving objects illustrated by Photographs; the Perfection Scenes in Broadway, &c; the Russian Corvette going to Sca. West street, and the Shipping on the North side, &c., are albiting at Holdsky's Gallery, No. 229 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A DISCARDED LOVER -A young man named Josiah Newman, a resident of New-York, was arrested on Sucday evening, by Inspector Mul'en, charged with attempting to take the life of Miss Frances J. Bennett, at the Episcopal Mission Church, corner of South Third street and Union avenue. Newmen, it seems, had been paying his addresses to Miss Bennett, but had some time since been di-carded, and on Sunday evating be approached her in church and offered his company, which was declined, when, it is alleged, he drew a cagger and attempted to stab her. The bystanders, however, interfered and prevented the act, and the young man was held until taken in charge by the officer. He was committed to prison to await an examination.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

RAILROAD FROM HOBOKEN TO PIERMONT .- This road, known as the "Northern Railroad of New-Jer-sty," which has been in contemplation since 1852, is at het in a fair way to be constructed. The surveys for the route have been completed, and the contract for building the road has been given to Mesers. James M. Tower and Bradford Seymour of Oneida County, N. Y. Grourd was broken a few days since, and a small body of labeters are now engaged in the work of grading. It is estimated that the work will cost \$150,000. The road is to run through the Hackersack Valley, to connect with the Eric Road at Tappan, and will be 21 miles in length. Arrangements have been made with the Erie Rai read Company for the use of the Bergen Tuppel and for the free use of their track from Blanche's Station to the village of Piermont. It is thought that the road will be completed in about ten

CHANGE IN RUNNING THE NIGHT-BOATS ON Howers Frank.—The Hoboken Ferry Company have made a change in running the night host on the Barelsy street Ferry, so that three more trips are added during the night. The best now have the New York side every half hour until 12:45, after which there are two hour trips, and then the half-hour trips are resumed at 2:45. At 6 o'clock in the morning the quarter-hour trips are commenced, and continued until 7:45 in the evening.

ARRESTS FOR PLAYING BALL ON SUNDAY, -Officers Classe and Jaquins of Jersey City arras-act two men, named Henry Forbes and Michael Murray, on Sunday aftermeon, for engaging in a game of ball. They were taken before Recorder Beddod yested ay morning, when Forbes was punished with a line of \$2, and Murray was sent back to the City Prison for two days.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 19.—Before Judge

The Union Bank ast Jacob H. Mott.

The defendant in this case has been heretofore arcested and held to bail in the sum of \$141,000 by virtue of an order of one of the Justices of this Court.

A motion was made before the same Justice to vacate the order, or if not vacated to reduce the amount of had. After full argument both branches of the notion were deuled. This motion was based upon the afficants on which the defendant was arrested, without any affidavits on his part.

A similar motion is now made on an affidavit of the defendant, and which is met by affidavits on the part of the plaintiff.

cefendant, and which is met by affidavits on the part of the plaintiff.

Grahem and E. W. Stoughton for defendants, John Frot and S. A. Foot for plaintiff.

Davies, J.—The new matter presented on this motion is found on the affidavit of the defendant, the examination before the Recorder, and the rebutting affidavits on the part of the plaintiff, and the change which has taken place in the form of the summons since the original order was granted. The examination of Arthur, who made the affidavits upon which the defendant was originally arrested, shows certainly that the matters stated in that affidavit, though affirmed to publikely, were derived from eathers. It is necessary to state the source of information when natters are stated to be on information, and the original affidavit and the examination before the Recorder, taken it gether, with nothing else to explain or justify them, would subject it to the just criticism of Mr. Justice Mitchell in Moore vs. Calvert, 9 How. 474. And if the case stood before me alone on that affidavit and examination. I should feel time duity to discharge the definition.

But as I to derstand the subsequent affidavit of Mr. Arthur, he

post criticism of Mr. Justice Mitchell in Moore va. Calvert. 16 Nov., 474. And if the case stood before me about on that affidate of the examination. I should feel it my duty to discharge the defendant.

But an understand the subsequent affidavit of Mr. Arthur, he swaars pricinciply and of his own knowledge to the payment by him or one of his acatants, to the defendant of the moneys drawn from the plaintiff, so that it of Fishmary, 1855, and to the amount of the indebtedness of defendant to the plaintiff, as stated in his original affidavit. But the question now before me is, whether upon the whole case, the defendant of the plaintiff as stated in his original affidavit. But the question now be granted upon the facts as now presented? This printiple weil and clearly stated by Harris, Justice, in Canpin ast Seriy, 18 How. 499. At page 49t he says: "As I understand the provisions of the 24th and 25th sections of the Code, the question upon every motion like this is, whether upon the whole case, as made by the affidavits on both aldes, the Court, if resiled upon to set upon the sapusation as res more would great the order of arrest. If it would, then the motions to variate should be decided. But if After hearing both parties upon the question, it should appear that a case for arrest had not been in ade out, the order should be vecated. He after the motion to variate in the motion of the code and the vector of arrest had not been in ade out, the order should be vecated. He state that had not a set of a street had not been in ade out, the order should be vecated. He state the street when he were a street of the street with the facts of the street with the facts of the street with the facts of the deposits at the motion of the complete of the street with the street of the street with the street with the late of the street with the street with the street with the street with the street was cased by the affidavits. That the ct undertally additional to the challent the inevitable continuous of Garret S. Mott, his brothe

If any doubt could exist as to such knowledge, from the acts of the Cristolant, and which are clearly established, it is dispelled by the sifidavit of Mis. Brotherson. She shows in contradiction of the statement made by the defendant, that he and Britherson were on terms of considerable intimacy, and had business connections incomparishe with the acquaintrance which the defendant says he had with him. I strive at these conclusions irrespecting of these celevation of Brotherson as testified to by his wife. It was objected to on the argument that I should exclude the decisration from consideration. But the rule is well estimated that when the foundation is laid by proof sufficient prims farie to establish the fact of a compliancy to do an unlawful act, between pariles, the acts and decisrations of each of the parties in reference to the former object, in pursuance of the original connected plan, are, in connect position of law, the acts and decisrations of them all, and are therefore original evidences against each of them. (I Greet: v. Ev. Sec. III). And the same author says that any If any doubt could exist as to such knowledge, from the acts of

one who does enter into a common purpose or design, is in law a party to every set which had before been done by the others, and a party to every set which may afterwards be done by any of the others in further state of each purpose or design.

Applying these principles to this case, it is, apparent that the defences it is a party to the acts of Brotherson, and that his acts and declarations may be used against the defendants.

It is Brotherson may be used against the defendants had been as well sequented with the defendant Most and had had been at ten actions with their in regard to Most and had had helicias a ten actions with the first hand, owing the sales with the Union Bank; that Brotherson hold her that he had got into a very serious difficulty at the Union Bank, owing to said Mast, and that said Most had promised to extracts him when, his mother should the, and he abould come into property by that weams. That he aise fold him that Most and received all the mounty from the Union Bank, and tray he was merely a tool in Most, hand, and that Most alone would help him out of the difficulty.

With these fects before me, I cannot doubt if the application had been made for an order of court it would be my duty to great.

the form of the summons having been

brought, it follows that it is a proper case to held him to ball, whatever may be the form of the summents, or the allegalouse of the complaint. The only question remaining to be considered is that of the reduction of the smount of ball. As that has been passed upon by one of the Justices of this Court and reduced, I ought not to review that decision unless new facts are presented bearing on that question. The only one is, that after an examination by the Recorder, the presiding Judge in our clinical Courts, he has sed judged that the defendant, prime facts, has been guilty of the Yeard charged, and has held him to ball, in the sum of \$10,000, to snawer the criminal charge. This investigation and decision afford strong additional evidence of the trath of the plantial's charge of fraud against the defendant, and furnishes an additional reason for holding him to bail. I do not see that the fact of his being held to bail for the criminal charge furnishes any reason for reducing the bail the Judge who first granted the order thought, proper to fix, and on argument deemed it right to retain. The facts and smount of ball in this Court was considerations proper to be urged before the Recorder in fixing the amount of ball in this Court was considerations proper to be urged before the Recorder in fixing the amount of ball in this Court was considerations proper to be urged before the Recorder in fixing the amount of ball theo, and doubtless had an influence on his mind in determining the arount in which he held the defendant. I do not see that they are sufficient to warrant me in interfering with the ball as fixed by the Judge who granted the order of arrest.

The motion to discharge the order of arrest and to reduce the amount of ball is declete, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—April 19.—Before Judge SUTHERLAND.
The Court granted an order for the Mayor to show came to day why he should not give up possession of the office, backs and papers of the Street Commissioner's Department to Charles Develin, who was declared to be Street Commissioner by

becks and papers of the Street Commissioner by
the Court of Appeals.

Before Judge Davies.

A MANDAMUS AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.
The People ax rel. Richard Gambling agt the Board of Police.
The relator was formerly a policeman in the Sixteenth Ward. He obtained judgment on a writ of certifored from the Supreme Court General Term, declaring the proceedings of the Board of Police in discharging him null and void. He claims that this judgment is still in full force and effect, and aske that his salvary be paid him. To-day, upon the application of his counsel, Mr. L. Sherwood, Judge Davies granted an alternative nat damus, commanding the Board (of Folice to pay him the sum of 8659 95, due to him for his salary as a policeman from the ES of June, 1857, to the 19th of April, 1158, or to show cause to be contray on the 1st of May next.

JOHNON'S SUIT AGAINST THE N. Y. TIMES.

to sic cottrary on the let of May next.

JOHNON'S STIT ADAINST THE N.Y. TIMES.

David W. Johnon agt. Henry J. Raymond et al.

This is an action for alleged libel. Johnen complains of an article written in the N. Y. Times you the subject of advertising awindles, as calculated to injure him.

To day Mr. Waldo Abbott, for the defendants, applied for an order to appoint ex Jodge Birdeeys referred to take the testimony of Leia Montra, for the purpose of having it read on the trist of the cause. Leia Montra is to be examined regarding the character of the plaintiff, in mitigation of damages.

Mr. Schernschorn, plaintiff's counsel, opposed the application of the ground that Loss Montre did not intend at present to leave

The Judge seld that Lola Montes must be personally present at the trial it she should be in town at the time of its occurrence. It was finally agreed to refer it to ex-Judge Birdseye to take Lola Montes' technicity.

THE STANLEY LOTTERY CASE.

The People exitel M. T. C. Stanley att. George G. Barnard, Recorder.

THE FEDERAL COURT-ROOMS.

The morning Marshal Rynders informed the Court that he would be required on the lat of May to surrender the rooms in which the United States Courts are now held to the Corporation of this city for the use of the State Courts, but the privilege of occupying temporarily one of the rooms had been offered him.

The Judge authorized the Marshal to accept the proposition, and told him that he might deliver the northern room to the State Courts. He then took occasion to notify the members of the bar present that

casion to notify the members of the bar present that during the month of May only one of the United States Courts would be in section. MARINE COURT-APRIL 19 -Before Judge THOMPSO

MARINE COURT—APRIL 19—Before Judge Thompson.

Johnson and the Heriallo.

David W. Johon and James Gordon Bennett.

Last week Mr. Benj. Gaibraith, Bennett's counsel, made the following efficient in this case, and applied for an order requiring Johon to show cause why he should not furnish a bill of particulars regarding the "items," &c. said to have been furnished by the latter at the request of Bennett:

City and County of New-York se.—Benjamin Gaibraith, attorney for the defendant above named, makes outh and says that the process in this action was returnable on the 3d instant, and depends then attended and put in the answer of defendant; that deponent then intended and was desirons to apply for a further and more de finite hill of particulars, with dates of the plantiff's demand; that by reason of these being no Court in session at the inner of joining lasse, he was then mable to apply for a further and more definite hill of particulars, with dates of the plantiff's demand; that by reason of these being no Court in session at the time of joining lasse, he was then mable to apply for such further hill of particulars, that sings the joining of issue as aforesaid, deponent has been diligent in his endeavors to prepare for the trial of this action, but he has found it impossible safely to proceed to trial until and unless he is informed with greater particularity of the dates of the several items of the plaintiff's demand, the subject matter of the allegad articles withen, and the matters upon which the consultations were had, and as to the alleged articles, whether or not the same were published; and deponent says he believes that the defendant has a good and perfect defense to this scion.

Benjamin Galbrath and the defendant has a good and perfect defense to this scion.

Benjamin Galbrath and the complete his action.

Sworn before me, this lith day of April, 1829.

Upon this affidavit Judge thompson ordered Johon to show amoe on the 19th inst. why an order should not be made requiried the section.

Sworn before

etting forth the date of each item and service, the superspect o which such item referred, &c. On the return of the o der, Mr. Galbraith appeared for Bea-ett, and Mr. Swift for Johoon. After hearing the argument the indge ordered Joheon to deliver, within ten days, a bill of par-culars to defendant, and staying all proceedings in soit in the nestitine.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-APRIL 19.-Before

The defendant was indicated for assaulting John B.
The defendant was indicated for assaulting John B.
The defendant was indicated for assaulting John B.
Thompson with a hiffe, on board the ship Mary Endford. The
case was tried fast term, and the Jury failed to agree. This
menting the case was tried again, and the Jury found the accused
guilty. The Judge sentenced him to eighteen months' imprison-

F. anklin Remson et al. agt. The Mayor, &c. - New

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 12.—
Before Judge Hill von.—Decisions.

Fischer agl. Pape.—Ordered that an attachment issue for the alleged contempt, returnable on the 26th inst., and halfalle in the sum of \$250.

In re Geo. Van Densen, an insolvent.—Assignment.

dend. Day agt. Swackhamer. - Order staying proceedings

H heating of motion, &c.
Berger egt. Bernetz.—Attachment ordered. Bail-Dunham and Dimen agt. Pettee and Mann.-Case

Berj. F. Butker, &c., agt. Sizeon Leland, &c .-